

## ENTENTE MARINES OCCUPY ATHENS AND PIRAEUS

## VOLYNIA, TRANSILVANIA AND GALICIA STILL POINTS WHERE HEAVIEST FIGHTING GOES ON

(By Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)

With the occupation of Athens and Piraeus by marines from the warships of the entente powers, a tense situation has arisen in Athens. Great crowds of royalists have paraded the streets of the Greek capital cheering the king, and cordons of Greek troops and marines have been thrown about the railway stations, city hall, and other points occupied by the entente forces to prevent clashes between them and the royalists. An official dispatch says Admiral Du Fournet was hissed by the throngs in the streets of Athens and that a detachment of French sailors was driven back by the hostile crowd.

King Constantine, in a speech to the officers of his fleet, told them he would stand by them, no matter what consequences might follow their loyalty to Greece.

Volynia, Galicia and Transylvania are still the points where the heaviest fighting is taking place. Along the Somme in France, bombardments alone have prevailed, except to the east of Belloy-en-Santerre, where the Germans threw two vain attacks against the French.

In Macedonia the hostilities have been confined mainly to patrol engagements and artillery duels. Throughout the Austro-Italian theater, little fighting of moment has taken place.

The Austro-Germans, according to both Berlin and Vienna, have taken trenches over a front of one and a quarter miles from the Russians and made prisoners thirty officers and 1,200 men. West of Lutsk, in Volynia, the Russians attacked violently many times, but according to Vienna, were everywhere repulsed with great losses. In the southern Carpathians, near Derna Watra additional heights have been taken from the Russians by the Teutonic allies.

In Transylvania the Rumanians continue to hold back the Austro-Germans almost everywhere. In the Uzul valley they have driven the invaders back across the Rumanian border.

No official representations will be made for the present to the United States by Great Britain concerning the submarine U-53 entering an American port and the subsequent sinking of steamers off the American coast by the German underwater boat.

## Marines at Piraeus

ATHENS, Oct. 15. (Via London, Oct. 17.)—Marines from the ships of the entente powers to the number of about a thousand have been landed at Piraeus and have occupied the railway station at Piraeus and several buildings in Athens. Immediately this became known the streets of Athens swarmed with Greeks frantically cheering King Constantine and chanting the Greek national anthem. Great crowds, marching through the streets, thousands gathering in the neighborhood of the postoffice square.

The war minister, General Drago, ordered all Greek troops and marines to guard every approach to the square and in order to prevent any clash between Greek civilians and the French, who occupied that section, establishing a complete cordon about the square and taking all precautions to avoid any incident or accident capable of starting strife.

It is impossible to predict whether trouble can be averted throughout the night. The Greek government is fully alive to the fact that Greece's fate hangs on the prevention of further measures on the part of the French commander.

Earlier in the day a review by King Constantine of the sailors belonging to the vessels of the Greek navy, which were taken possession of by the entente allies, was made the occasion for an immense royalist demonstration, crowds parading the streets hauling life-size portraits of the sovereign and wildly cheering for the monarch.

Admiral Lamianos, minister of marine, read an order of the day praising the loyalty of the sailors and commending them on their conduct under most trying circumstances.

After the ceremony the king assembled the officers about him and addressed them personally, expressing pride that they had scorned offers of money and honors, and remained faithful to their oath to their country. He gave his word that he would stand by them to the end regardless of what their loyalty might entail.

The king issued the following order of the day:

"Officers, sailors: In these hours, when stricken and with bleeding hearts, each new moment forms new wounds deep in our souls, which so

## Hecklers Put to Rout By Nominee Hughes at Sioux City TELLS AUDIENCE MORE PELLING OF SURRENDER

## THE ARIZONA IS NOW IN COMMISSION

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The superdreadnaught Arizona, one of the most powerful ships in the United States navy, was put in commission at the navy yard here today under command of Captain John L. McDonald. The vessel is manned by 67 marines and 900 sailors, said to be considerably short of her full complement. The men were assembled from various ships. The Arizona, a sister ship to the Pennsylvania, was constructed at the New York navy yard. She has a displacement of 32,547 tons, is 485 feet long, and designed for a cruising speed of 21 knots. She has twelve 14-inch guns and a secondary battery of twenty 5-inch guns and also carries two anti-aircraft guns.

## YAQUI INDIANS TO BE SENT OUT AGAINST VILLA

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 17.—The Mexican-American joint commission held only one session today, the members admitting at its close that no material progress had been made. The Mexican members reiterated confidence that the campaign being started against Villa would be a success and serve to demonstrate Mexico's ability to restore and maintain peace along the frontier.

EL PASO, Oct. 17.—Yaqui Indians, the terrors of the state of Sonora, are to be sent against Villa and his bandits in western Chihuahua, a report from Sonora brought here today stated. The Yaquis are being recruited from among General Obregon's veterans of the confederate campaign and it is expected that one thousand or more Indians will be sent through the pass in the Saluapuri district into western Chihuahua.

Moves to San Isidro CHIHUAHUA, Oct. 17.—The latest reports received at military headquarters here says that Villa has moved his personal headquarters to a point on the Mexican Northwestern railway about 80 miles west of Chihuahua City and nearly twice that distance south of the main American base at Casas Grandes.

The vanguard of the troops of General Sante, composed of 600 men and 300 horses, have arrived here and the remainder of the command is on its way. They will take part in the coming campaign against Villa.

Communication with Cuahuirachic is now open.

General Trevino is completely recovered from his wound, received during Villa's attack on Chihuahua.

Martial Law Relaxed EL PASO, Oct. 17.—Martial law has

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## FIRST WORD TO COME FROM U. S. DECLARES GREY

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The British government will not make any official representations to the United States concerning the German submarine U-53 tending an announcement of its attitude by the American government, said Viscount Grey in the house of lords today.

In reply to a question concerning the attitude of the United States toward British vessels, Viscount Grey said that the United States admitted the British ships were not exceeding their legal rights under international law, but that the American government contemplated of their presence on the ground of the irritation which the continued presence of belligerent warships off the coast of the United States naturally caused in a neutral country. He declared that the United States had requested Great Britain very emphatically not to patrol off its coast and said instructions were sent to the British ships there to avoid causing any irritation and to comply as far as possible with the American request.

"With regard to the U-53," the foreign secretary continued, "we do not know what steps were taken by the United States for patrolling its waters or in regard to her coming into port and securing information from newspapers. We do not know whether it is true that American submarines got out of the submarine's way. That is a matter for the American government only, and we assume that government is making full inquiries. We also assume it will announce its attitude in due course. Pending that, we do not propose to make any official representation on the subject of the submarine."

The question concerning the German submarine raid in American waters was raised by Baron Charles Beresford, former commander of the British fleet. Lord Grey, former governor general of Canada, and others. Baron Beresford asked whether British cruisers were removed from American waters owing to American objections, and so, what steps the government proposed for the protection of British vessels. He criticized the submarine raid as at least curt, and said the American ideas of neutrality were curious.

Lord Grey wanted an assurance that the report was untrue that American commanders on destroyers had acceded to the request of the German commander to clear out Grey's way and gave him room to blow up ships.

The foreign secretary said in reply to Lord Beresford's question:

"The best thing I can do is to read a summary of what actually passed between the United States government and his majesty's government on this subject since the war began and what we understand the view of the United States to be."

Viscount Grey then read the following statement:

"On the fourteenth of September 1914, the British ambassador at Washington telegraphed that the United States authorities had intercepted wireless dispatches from H. M. S. Suffolk to New York asking for supplies and newspapers, and he informed the United States government that the United States government considered that this would be making use of United States territory as a base for supplies and information as to shipping movements through the newspapers."

"The proceeding was, as far as I am aware, not repeated and no official protest was received, so far as I have been able to discover in the foreign office."

"On the fifth of October, 1914, we had a private communication respecting the presence of British ships near New York harbor. We had an official communication later on deprecating the same thing and saying that in the past such hovering of foreign vessels in the vicinity of the great ports of the United States had forced that government, owing to the public feeling aroused, to take a very

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## Limited Government Control of Western Irrigation Projects

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

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Speaking as a delegate from Oregon, and not as an official of the reclamation service, Judge King urged his plan to have the government approve of the engineering soundness of a proposed project, guarantee the bonds which would be issued by the irrigation district and then have the water users composing the district organization consent to government control of the project until a majority of the cost of the project had been collected. The project could then be turned over to the district organization, he said. This Judge King stated, would permit each district to build its own district without funds being advanced by the United States, the government acting in a protective capacity only.

Dr. W. M. Jardine, dean of the agricultural department of the Kansas Agricultural College, made a plea for retaining the farmer boys and young men on the farms. He recommended that farm values be fixed on a proportionate and not speculative basis and said a credit system based upon character should be established, as the present credit institutions, including the

(Special to The Republican)

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The letter in full follows:

"The morning papers again record the pouring out of Shadow Lawn yesterday of abuse of those of us who for several reasons have seen fighting for real, not make believe progress in this country."

"The audacity of some of the statements made yesterday is past belief. Those of us who have been fighting in this progressive movement for several years cannot be satisfied with beautifully rounded phrases, or with the passage of a new law every fifteen minutes, which is so worded that it becomes impotent fifteen minutes after it is passed. The Wilson laws, from beginning to end, are largely patterned after your famous 'Seven Sisters' laws in New Jersey, which you passed under the whip one day. At that time you assured the people that those laws were the cure-all for the trust problem but you know that and every other man in the country at all familiar with the situation knows, that those laws have not changed the corporation question one iota. These laws have not been worth the paper they were written on and the same is the case with most of the laws with high-sounding titles passed during your presidential term. For instance, you have referred often to your great accomplishments in passing the Clayton bill and to the numerous benefits the country has received therefrom; yet Senator Reed, of Missouri, one of your staunch supporters and a democratic member of half a dozen or more senatorial committees, in speaking of this bill as it was about to be passed, said:

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